## THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.

Washington Office-1503 Pennsylvania Avenue. Telephone Calls.

# Business Office ..... 238 | Editorial Rooms ..... 8

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month ... Daily, including Sunday, one year ..... Sunday only, one year ..... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier..... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier .... 20 cts

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents of send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be anied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless

postage is inclosed for that purpose. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican urges the abolition of the Fourth of July. The Republican is the ablest of the Aguinaldo

General Miles has not indicated to the President or War Department a desire to

papers have declared.

All the papers are crying out against the giant firecracker. Why have it any Fourth of July? The city of Omaha suppressed it. Why cannot every city do it?

The Postoffice Department has been extending its usefulness during the past few years by rural delivery; nevertheless, it was never so near paying its expenses as during

When the condition of the bank reserve forces the prices of stocks down in the market where they are bought and sold, it is fair to assume that they are not sound, dividend-earning securities.

That 30,000 people have appealed for assistance and \$40,000,000 worth of crops and stock have been destroyed gives an idea of the calamity which the floods in the Brazos valley in Texas have caused.

Mr. Bryan is reported as declaring that he would prefer to be defeated on a 16-to-1 platform than to be elected on one ignoring silver. A good many Democrats are willing that he should have his choice.

There is reason to believe that the gov ernment in Cuba will be simplified by retiring many army officials and extending civi government by the larger employment of intelligent natives. Already one military governor has been abolished.

It will keep Mr. Goebel, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, and all his hired hands extremely busy between now and election day in looking after his fences judging by the reckless way in which Democratic editors of the State are kicking

Congress might experiment on the Sugar Trust by removing the duty on refined sugar for a year, or by reducing it one-half. It is next to nothing now. As long ago as 1882 and 1883 American refiners, after having the duty on raw sugar refunded, exported the refined sugar made therefrom to Lon-

On the occasion of the meeting of the Democratic national committee in Chicago the Altgeldites have arranged to hold a pub lic 16-to-1 meeting for the purpose, it is alleged, of compelling Mayor Harrison to show his hand. It is further intimated that the mayor will not be in town, which serves

The Governor of Devil's island, who has been relieved of his office because he to: tured Dreyfus, is in hard lines. He was only following the example of higher authorities in France, and, not unlikely, was un der orders to do precisely what he did But, then, somebody has to be punished and he will do for a scapegoat.

Former Vice President Stevenson advises young lawyers to take a hand in politics. Whether or not this is good advice depends upon how much of a hand they take in politics. If they devote so much of their time to politics that they cease to study law and give people the impression that they are not attending to their business, the young lawyer had better not take a hand. The same remark applies to all other men who have a regular calling.

A letter of a Kansas pension claim agent, addressed to claim agents in Washington, has fallen into the hands of people for whom it was not intended. It is an appeal to such agents to subscribe to a fund to make an assault upon Congress when it meets, not only to force Commissioner Evans to leave the Pension Bureau, but to urge the issue of a fifty years' bond by Congress to meet the additional cost of pensions, to be

called the "pension patriot bond." The chairman of the Democratic press bureau, who lives in Chicago, charges Mayor Harrison with running for mayor on a platform which did not affirm 16 to 1 and the act is called treason. Mayor Taggart's friends should heed the warning. True, 16 to 1 is not a practical issue in municipal campaign, but there are a considerable number of men in Indianapolis calling themselves Democrats who believe that the silver mine trust is all there is in

The State Board of Health advises every one to be vaccinated at once who has not had that operation successfully performed | mathematics-that, in short, he had forgotbut it cannot accomplish everything un- is ever said or done there. But this matter aided, and should have its efforts supple- of Jupiter's moons was no joke. What mented on all sides. The contagion spreads | really is inadmissible is that the shade of easily and in these summer days of much I the Italian scientist should flatly and per-

far. Vaccination, as performed by reputable is a precaution no one should omit, but that many carelessly neglect. Now is the time to remedy past negligence.

THE TRUST AND TRAVELING MEN.

against the trusts, or, more properly, the commercial combinations which do away combinations. The process is thus explained by a commercial traveler:

The operation is very simple. Suppose there are fifty firms in one line of business Each one of these firms employs on an average about ten travelers. These compete with each other for business, and the competition is fierce. The heads of the firms get together and make arrangements for a trust. The fifty firms are combined into one large concern. Competition immediately There is no further call for the trained efforts of the "drummers." Postage stamps and printers' ink do what the five hundred commercial travelers formerly did. The travelers are discharged. The plan of action is invariably the same. For a time a portion of the traveling force is kept on the road, but this ultimately dwindles down LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville until the entire five hundred are thrown

out of employment. There is no doubt that the fierce competition caused by so many men representing so many houses has made many lines of business unprofitable. Indeed, that is the complaint which jobbers have made the past few years. Small profits and heavy expenses, wholesalers affirm, have left nothing for them. The combination is a natural result. The traveling men, looking at the matter from their point of view, see great injustice in the plan which gives the take command in the Philippines, as some | wholesalers all the profits and leaves nothing to the men who have been selling the goods. "Rex" and those who have similar grievances are confident that the law can do something to break up the combinations. Every demagogue is confident that his party can do it and that the other will not. Men who resent any attempt of the general government to protect citizens in the States in the enjoyment of life and liberty as an invasion of the sovereignty of the States and as evidence of imperialistic tendencies declare that the federal government alone can break up these combinations, and that the State can do nothing.

This subject should be candidly consid-

ered, because no good can come to anybody by idle declamation. In the first place, can federal or state government interfere with a combination unless it can be proved in court that the combination is in restraint of trade or to create a monopoly and thereby increase the prices to the consumer? For instance, if the wholesale grocers at two or three distributing centers should enter into an arrangement to sel their goods in a given territory, each taking a share of it, and, if indicted, should be able to show that they have not interfered with any competitor and have sold their wares at a fair profit-could any constitutional law be devised that would reach them? If it should be shown that this combination of grocers had made schedules of prices which were exorbitant it would be different. In this State the Supreme Court has declared that action can be maintained against such a combination to fix prices, so that there is law enough in Indiana to suppress such combinations. The anti-trust law passed in 1890, while General Harrison was President, the only federal law relating to the subject, would seem to be sufficient to check such combinations as are unlawful, but in one or two cases, notably that brought against the whisky trust in Boston, that law did not secure conviction While a Democratic Congress was in session Mr. Cleveland's attorney general expressed the opinion that the law was inadequate, but no effort was made by that body

to make it effective. What "Rex" has to say about corporations, by the aid of able lawyers, getting laws through legislative bodies to protect trusts has no foundation in fact, even if he and many others have been led to believe that such is the case. All corporations formed in Indiana are organized under a general law that has stood on the statute books a generation. New Jersey is the one State whose laws are lenient to the creation of combinations with watered stock which can operate in other States.

## FLAMMARION'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

The experience of Camille Flammarion the French astronomer, with spiritualism is harrowing, and will excite the wonder and sympathy of other adherents of the faith everywhere. For Monsieur Flammarion has been a sincere believer in spiritualism for many years. "I always believed," he says, "that I was having direct intercourse with the other world. Galileo's spirit never failed to come to me when summoned. His revela tions about the appearance and manners of the inhabitants of other planets were incorporated in my writings with the utmost confidence until -" here is the tragedy -"until modern instruments discovered five satellites of Jupiter and nine of Saturn whereas the spirit of Galileo always affirmed to me that Jupiter had four moons and Saturn eight. At first I felt sure the astronomers were mistaken, but now I have seen with my own eyes. Therefore," n adds, "as it is not admissible that real spirits could err or jest, evidently my intercourse with Galileo was a long delusion. I acknowledge it frankly and without shame, because I have acted in good faith in this matter and refuse to lend support to error.' The acknowledgment is manly, but the in cident will trike a good many persons as one of those amusing things permitted by a kind Providence to happen in order that an otherwise monotonous world may be endurable. There was the credulous Frenchman, getting his supposed astronomical facts from what might almost be called first hand-from one, at least, who was a student of the stars when on earth, and was now presumably moving about among them with the greatest freedom and familiarity. It could not be, of course, that Galileo, in his later stage of existence, had forgotten the first principles of the science on which the study of astronomy depends-namely, within seven years. It is good advice. Ev- | ten how to count, and so had unintentionally ery citizen should do his part to prevent a | misled his confiding French friend. This is possible smallpox epidemic next winter-a even more inconceivable than that he could visitation that would not only cost lives but. joke with the truthful learner on earth, for, financial loss to every community. The though Monsieur Flammarion regards it as Health Board is following up the scattering | inadmissible that a spirit could jest, that is cases throughout the State and doing its | merely a matter of opinion. The other world best to prevent the spread of the disease, will be a very dull place if nothing funny

communicated with Flammarion. Plainly, physicians, is without the smallest risk and | in order to leave Galileo with a shred of character, the only thing to do is to assume that it was not he who gave false testimony,

and that is what Flammarion has done. childlike French gentleman for the out-In yesterday's issue of the Journal was a rageous manner in which he has been "held letter signed "Rex," setting forth the up," his experience may be of benefit to grievances of the commercial travelers other seekers after light. Professor Hysslop and other investigators of the Psychical Research Society think they have as good as with the services of many men who have proved immortality through the mediumbeen selling goods for the competing houses | ship of Mrs. Piper. Have they ever tested which form combinations. What "Rex" al- Mrs. Piper, or the spirits who talk through leges is doubtless true; the commercial her, on their knowledge of astronomy, or travelers are or will be the principal suf- | electricity, or any other science, and comferers through these combinations. A Cleve- pared their information with the latest disland (O.) paper which has been gathering | coveries of mere men? Now that Flaminformation upon this subject expresses the | marion has been knocked out it stands those opinion that between 25,000 and 50,000 men who remain faithful to produce fresh proofs. who have been representing houses have | Are there no Gradgrinds among the spirits? lost their employment because of trade | What an interested public would like is

#### DEMAND OF A YELLOW JOURNAL,

The New York Journal has again demanded of the President that he announce a definite policy in regard to the Philippines. The Cincinnati Enquirer copies the article as if it were an inspiration, or, at least, a "corker" for the President. Both these papers know that the President has no authority to announce a permanent policy regarding the attitude which the United States shall assume toward the territory we have acquired from Spain. They would be the first to denounce him, and their denunciation would be the most vehement if the President should undertake to declare a permanent policy or to establish civil government of any kind in the Philippines. In his capacity as commander-in-chief of the army he can adopt measures for the temporary government of the territory, but whatever he does must be done as a temporary military ruler. He cannot announce a policy regarding the permanent government of the islands. His commission has made sugname of the President, and he has informed the people of the islands that they may expect a safe and stable government from the United States. To Congress, and to Congress alone, belongs the authority to make a permanent policy regarding the relation of the Philippines to the United States. The question of permanent annexation and of government such as has been given to territories, or any other disposition of the Philippines as an American possession is a matter which belongs entirely to Congress. It would be just as sensible for these papers to demand that the President announce a policy in regard to New Mexico and other Territories not now States, which are asking admission to the Union, as to make a demand for a policy in regard to the Phil-

The object of this hysterical demand is to deceive the people, upon whose ignorance often mistaken in so counting. They would have the country believe that the President is afraid to declare a purpose toward the Philippines and that he lacks the courage a President should have. In short, they are endeavoring to make political capital by assuming that the people believe that the President has authority to establish permanent government in those islands and dares not exercise it. It is a very contemptible

The Hon. John G. Shanklin, who was the head of the 16-to-1 element until Allen W. Clark came to the fore, has been reading the interview of Mr. Morss, of the Sentinel. The result is that Mr. Shanklin is greatly excited and gives vent to his indignation in a long letter, which is crowded with such sentences as the follwing:

The gold standard has been a curse that has wrecked lives and fortunes from the moment it was put in force. It will continue he work of disaster, spoliation and death so long as the saturnalla is permitted to survive, but that will not be always. \* \* To those who long ago gave up their lives either from worry or by suicide in the vain struggle against the inevitable there can be no reparation. But to the multitude of brave hearts who are still battling to save at least a remnant of the wreck, the return to the financial condition which gave silver equal rights with gold upon the ratio of 16 to 1 would be as a blessing dropped

That sort of stuff would have sent a Democratic crowd a-whooping in 1896, when the deluded covered themselves with badges inscribed in large black figures 16 to 1, but it will simply provoke laughter now. Then it was eloquence; now it is bathos of a bad quality. A great change has come over the | Chicago Post. country since the summer of 1896. Business has come to life; factories are running full time and even day and night; wages have Ledger, but it was as a most ingenious been advanced; only those who are sworn enemies of work are idle. Instead of long lists of business calamities the following appears in the reports of commercial papers, referring to business accidents the first six

In the second quarter failures were the smallest ever reported in that quarter of twenty-five years for which quarterly reports have been made by this agency. The average per failure, \$7,165, is the smallest ever known in any quarter; the average per firm in business, \$12.20, and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent exchanges, 62 cents per \$1,000, are both the smallest ever

known in any quarter. This change is due largely to the establishment of the gold standard on a firm basis. If Mr. Shanklin and the other 16-to-1 fanatics would only take a part in the affairs of the busy world they would learn something of the great change which has made 16 to 1 as dead an issue as the reso-

The Chicago Tribune has revised its list of Fourth of July casualties. The latest report is that 33 persons were killed and 1,962 seriously injured, which includes only those who were sent to hospitals or treated at home by physicians. The slightly injured would swell the list to 4,000 or 5,000. The causes of the injuries were: By cannon crackers, 646; toy cannon, 379; firecrackers, 309; powder explosions, 243; revolvers, 180; toy pistols, 110; gunshot wounds, 31; fireworks, 55. No single day's fighting at San-

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

tiago resulted in such a list of casualties.

Racial. Watts-Were you aware of the fact that the Hebrew alphabet contains no "j?" Potts-I knew the race had that peculiar-

Distinction. "They tell me your daughter is learning

"I don't know. She is taking vocal exer-Traces. Sorrow had left its marks on her face,

but she still showed traces of her former In fact, the bitter tears had washed off only a couple of streaks.

"No, sir; I don't allow a Sunday paper to "I thought you were more liberal."

"Liberality has nothing to do with it-in

travel there is danger that it may be carried | sistently lie-which is what it did if it really | the sense you mean, at least. I don't want the women to see the bargain ads."

> It has been discovered by the British Medical Journal that from 1873 to 1886 the annual marriage rate in Great Britain fell from 17.6 per 1,000 of the population to 14.2 But while sympathy will go out to the Responsive to better times it rose last year to 16.2 per 1,000. Since 1876 there has been gradual decline of the birth rate until, in 1898, the births were 19 per cent. less per

Detroit has some excellent Sunday newspapers and the Christian Endeavorers missed some good reading when they refused to look at them and went riding on the Sunday street cars.

The marriage of an apothecary's son into a European royal family will do the family no harm and may be of some benefit. Royal blood, in most cases, is a little too blue to be healthy.

It now appears that the so-called kissing bug is not a newly arrived insect, but an old bug with new habits. How could it have

## AMERICAN NERVE.

One of the Many Instances Noted in the Philippines. Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, in Collier's Weekly A hundred yards farther on and the "south ines" were reached. Here there were a number of troops-Fifty-first Iowa-grouped n the rear of a small battery, consisting of two of the Astor Battery guns, manned by a detachment of the Sixth Artillery These guns were protected by sand bags; to the right lay the Fourteenth Infantry, and to the left the Iowas, their trenche at places covered with roofs of thatch and shelter tents. Some troops of the Fourth Cavalry were on the extreme right at the beach. Soldiers were walking about unconcernedly, while every now and then the sharp report of a Mauser was heard in the hazy bamboo foliage a few hundred yards away. An old artillery sergeant explained "This sharpshooter business, firing at quiet men in trenches, is all nonsense. Now and then some one gets hit; but what of that? They can't clean out the whole command They don't accomplish anything, and they waste ammunition. We don't reply unless they show signs of closing up and becoming dangerous. Do you see them there; two of them are in that tree? They look like bunches of cobwebs. They're tied up with ropes. Even if you hit them, all you'll see fall perhaps will be a hat, and there's no satisfaction in that." Whuz-zweep, and a splinter flew from a bamboo rafter over the "Ye'd better come down now or ye'll get it; those fellows are shooting better every day. On the drive back to the Pasig one could not dismiss from mind the thought of what

iron nerve and sublime patience it must take to live day after day under that vicious fire, to find every night that the enemy was creeping up, hoping to inflict some damage, however trifling, before he was discovered and driven off. There is no thought of glorious victory in A. no exhilaration of a charge, nothing but patience and tireless vigilance, for these lines are merely to be held by a thin line of mer while the bulk of the army advances toward the north on the other flank.

#### A Successful Correspondent. Washington Special.

Among the several hundred special correspondents at Washington there is one woman who has succeeded in gaining admission to the press gallery. Her name is Isabel Worrell Ball. A little above the Isabel Worrell Ball. A little above the average height, of solid build, strong features and a quietly self-reliant manner, Miss Ball does not seem out of place among her masculine coworkers. She has nothing about her suggestive of the woman reporte of the stage. She does not wear a fedora on the side of her head or use slang or go about smoking eigarettes in public-nor private as far as I know. Nor, again, is she the clinging vine sort of a woman, purring about and requiring the protection. help and deferences of her masculine associates. She never ask's assistance, minds her own business and accomplishes her work quietly and effectively. Being a woman she is naturally somewhat handicapped in doing political work. She can't sit down and smoke a cigar with her congressman enjoy that confidential communion which only a cigar will produce. Nor can she pursue the politician into the bar, where some of him is most apt to be, and where his tongue works best. But she can view his public performances and probe into his more secret doings and thinkings with the keen probe of intuition; and, ofttimes, reach conclusions more quickly than by man's circuitous road of logic. Her paper is the Topeka Capitol, and her work is vouched for by the persistence with which she is returned to cover the national assignment.

#### Women in Municipal Government. London Daily Mail.

By a curious coincidence the House Lords yesterday rejected Clause 2 of the London government bill, whereby women were enabled to become councilors and aldermen in the new municipalities. We are extremely sorry that the upper house should have interfered with the work of the Commons in this matter. The prime minister pointed out that one of the principal duties of the new municipalities would be to provide for the housing of the working classes, and in this connection women would be of the greatest assistance, because women who gave their attention to the working classes were in closer touch with them than any man could possibly be. This is a most powerful argument from the practical aspect of the question. have so far rendered much valuable assistance in this country whenever they have been given a share in local administration, and it is a thousand pities that those of them who have the time, ability and energy at their disposal should be debarred from sphere where their advice and counsel could be turned to such good account.

## A Clever Advertiser.

literary pulse of the entire country when he became proprietor of the New York

and resourceful advertiser that he became best known at that time. He was a pioneer in that line. He would spend money lavishly, but at the same time he knew how to get full value for it. A check for \$1,000 given for a single short story was made to give him advertising that he valued at \$50,000. Indeed, practically everything he did was turned to account in this way, and his paper naturally flourished. He not only advertised himself, but he stimulated advertising in others. His influence was far-reaching, and everything he did was on a grand scale, even to his use of space in the daily newspapers. On one occasion he took eight pages of the New York Herald to advertise a single issue of the Ledger.

## A Pound of Tea.

Philadelphia Record. Does a pound of tea mean a pound of tea. or a pound of tea and paper? This question has been brought to an issue by a suit against the great English tea merchants, the Liptons, brought by a trade rival on the ground that they sold a real pound of tea, while the Liptons sold pound packages in which the paper was weighed in. The Liptons brought evidence to show that this "the custom of the trade," but the court held that it was not honest, and unless appeal is made the British public will get its pound of tea with the paper thrown in. The decision involves hundreds of thousands of dollars, for part of the margin of profit was on the paperr, but there is no reason to suppose that Sir Thomas Lipton will have to give up yacht racing.

## The Wrong Name.

Why do so many people insist upon call-ing the violent storms which raze a whole town to the ground in their sudden fury by a wrong name? The proper term for a storm of this character is "tornado." A cyclone is a meteorological phenomenon covering a vide area, often of continental extent, and its rotary movement is so slow as to be perceptible only from observations made at widely separated stations and compiled at the Weather Bureau. What we call a northeaster, with its three days' rain over a large area, is the manifestation of a cyclonic disturbance of the atmosphere; a tornado resembles a thunderstorm in that it is of local origin, and runs its course in less than twenty miles from the place where it is

## Can't Do It Alone.

A new note is beginning to make itself felt in the ever-present discussion of woman's place and aspirations. It was sounded very forcibly in London by Lady Aberdeen, in her president's address, when she warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all evils. Reforms can only be compassed by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department of life.

#### A Favored Individual. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"What do you think of the window glass combination?" asked the ordinary citizen of "It gives me a pain," replied the latter.
"That's odd. It charges everybody else for panes."

## A PARCELS-POST SCHEME

PROMOTING GOVERNMENT OPPOSI-TION TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.

An Expensive Undertaking, with Many Objections to Consider-Railroad Interests Concerned.

W. G. Nicholas, in Chicago Post. A movement to induce the government to go into the parceis post business is now

quietly under way. Thus far its promoters here have done nothing further than to survey the ground with a view of finding how much support they can get from the great concerns of the country which use extensively the service of the express companies, for a fight on those companies. This is what any attempt to establish a parcels post would mean. It is assumed that the government would do the business at lower rates than the express companies, whether it could profitably do so or not, and hence that from a certain part of their present field the express companies would be driven out. They would not calmly consent to this. In fact, the present distinction which our laws make between third and fourth-class matter is a monument to their influence in legislative affairs. Books, circulars, photographs, etc., constituting third-class matter pay half a cent an ounce, while fourth-class matter, commonly designated as merchandise, pays 1 cent an ounce. This practically gives the merchandise transportation to the express companies, as 64 cents for a four-pound package by mail is generally a noncompetitive rate. At least the government gets at this rate only the poorer ends of the business. A small package to go from Bangor to Santa Fe will usually find its way into the mails, while a package of the same size to go between near-by points will usually be taken at lower rates by express. Other countries maintain an extensive parcel post system, and the suggestion has frequently been made that the United States follow suit.

It is alleged that the express companies charge exorbitant rates, and that public interests would be better served by a lowpriced parcel delivery. It would have the same effect upon promoting trade that the low rate of postage has upon letter writing. By doing all the business and so avoiding the duplications of service which the five or six nominally competing companies occupying the same territory now have to pay for, it is maintained that the government could do the business at a low price. But whether or not the movement in this direction assumes serious proportions must depend upon the backing of the department stores, patent medicine concerns and all those interests which desire to conduct a retail trade by mail. One can see by glancing through the advertisements in any newspaper or magazine how many concerns would be greatly benefited by a cheap parcel delivery service.

PRESENT RATE PROHIBITIVE.

New concerns would spring into existence. The present express rates are doubtless prohibitive in many of the smaller lines of traffic. Now, if these interests which would be benefited by the low rate on parcels can put up a bigger fight than the express companies which now control the business, a parcel post system may be established. In matters of this kind individual interests as against a great corporation or a combine of corporations have little weight in the United States Senate. It is only when two sets of powerful moneyed interests set about to fight each other than the sparks really begin to fly. Wherever any arrangement takes 50 cents year out of each of 40,000,000 persons, by

operation of law or by its permission, and Le \$20,000,000 so taken goes into a few strong lands, such a condition is next to impos sible to change. A few strong hands with the \$20,000,000 have the power of dynamite while the 40,000,000 persons who are out onl 0 cents apiece are perfectly placid. This is seen in the whole general range of legislation. The individual small loser factor in changing legislation. Half the ime he does not know he is a leser; he does not believe it when told; he does not much care if he is, as 50 cents is a small matter to him, and thus it goes. So if this fight for a parcels post were merely between the individuals who pay a dollar or two a year to the express companies and the great companies themselves, the attempt would be oredoomed to failure from the start. But there are other large interests besides the express companies which would have thousands of dollars at stake the fight may be a

more even one. The relation of the railroads to such contest is interesting. Their alliance with the express companies is close. The promoters of the parcels post scheme believe however, that they can oblige the railroads to keep hands off. The argument they will present to the railroad interests is that a parcels post would enormously increase the mount of matter transported, and as Uncle Sam always pays well for such service the railways would be better off than they are now. Parcels post promoters also intend to hold the present rates of railroad mail pay as a club, telling the transportation companies that if they aid the express people in the fight the parcels post forces will turn about to cut down the rates on mail traffic. If the interests of the railroads can thus be neutralized, the parcels post people can count on several strong outside forces.

THE TRUST ELEMENT. There is a tremendous popular opposition at present to trusts, and while just what that term means is rather vague in the public mind, the business methods of the express combinations could doubtless be shown up in such a way as to arouse against it all the anti-trust fury which is now in the air. A great many Republican congressmen, as well as Democrats, would like to place themselves on record as voting against a trust, and despite the potent influence of Mr. Platt and the other express companies' senators, it might be unfortunate for them to have their claim to the parcels business brought to a test vote. Another factor which should not be disregarded is the patronage involved. If the government goes into the parcels post it will mean a lot more places, so many more "confidential secretaries," excepted classes, etc., and when this cheering prospect rises upon the senatorial horizon, just as census jobs are getting scarce, there will be a good deal of latent affection for the parcels

Our postmaster generals, almost withou exception, have opposed the establishment of such a service. The complications involved are considerable. would seemingly be obliged to create a mo nopoly of all of the parcels business within the limits as to weight and bulk it saw fit to make, or it would have a troublesom express competition in the easier routes, no matter what rates the government might establish. There always would be routes which private outside concerns could do cheaper, and these would be the ones which the government ought to have to make the service generally profitable. This feature came up in the transmission of letters, and the government decided to monopolize the business to the extent that private carrying companies like the Wells-Fargo are obliged to attach and cancel a 2-cent stamp on any letter they carry. Another departmental obection to the parcels post is the fact that the government is not making much money out of its merchandise at 16 cents a pound its present rate, and how could it expect to cut the price materially without increasing the already burdensome deficit? The hauls in this country are long, and the population in many parts of it much scattered. A parcels post to be really effective should be accompanied by a system of complete rural mail delivery, and yet this is a bigger contract than our department has ever dared

It is also an interesting academic question which is the cheaper for the American people-to let the express companies make enormous profits and entail considerable needless expense in covering the same field with offices and wagons several times over, or for the government to have a monopoly of the business, charging a low rate and letting the taxpayer and the average citizen make up the rest in footing the bills for the deficit.

## The New Volunteer Regiments.

There is much to commend and nothing

to criticise in the new rules prescribed by

the War Department for recruiting the ten

regiments of volunteers that are to be sent to the Philippines. Naturally the method is radically different from that employed at the beginning of the war with Spain conditions are different, and possible War Department is a trifle wiser than i was in April, 1898. The new regiments will be officered by officers of the regular army and by volunteers who saw service in the war with Spain. Applicants for volunteer | gree is small potate commissions will be required to pass an ex- mate that the formation as to mental and physical fitness | from a bull's foot.

and ability to command troops. If this rule is strictly adhered to, it will shut out all the young men who hope to secure commissions by reason of political influence, and those young men whom Governor Pingree aptly detcribed as "Papa's boys" will not find their way into the service to demoralize it. Special attention is to be paid to the phys-

ical qualifications of all recruits. Realizing that the service will be exceptionally se vere, the rules provide that physical qualifi-cations shall be considered of primary importance. As these regiments are to be recruited at large, the government will be able to secure a better class of men physically than were obtained under the statequota system. In fact the ten new regi-ments ought to contain the best fighting material that the United States can pro-

Of the colonels appointed yesterday all are from the regular army. Captain Gardener, of the Nineteenth Infantry, who com-manded the Thirty-first Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, has been promoted to a colonelcy, and will co,nmand the new Thirtieth regiment, which will be recruited from Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. If the President's other selections are on par with this one they deserve unstinted

# THE VITALITY OF POPES.

Plain Living and High Thinking in a little bit of a bunch, and then all Count in Leo XIII's Favor. London Lancet. "Plain living and high thinking" have cored" again, and the nonagenarian Pontiff, after an illness followed by an operation which within twenty-four hours brought ten thousand telegrams of inquiry to the Vatican, has been allowed to leave a minute, and I had six of them on a side, his bed, and, seated in his armchair by the now historic window, to look out on that world from which he has been excluded for more than twenty-one years. His case in all its incidents and surroundings is a memorable one. Other Pontiffs, indeed, have and all the rest of our ships were doing hown a marvelous vitality, though out of the total of 261 sixteen only have seen their eighty-first year. His immediate predeces-sor, Piux IX, lived until he was ninety years old, and alone of all the Popes "surpassed the years of Peter" (twenty-five) on the Papal throne. Clement XI died in his ninety-third year. Paul IV, elected at eighty-nine years of age, lived four years afterward, and Gregory IX died all but a centenarian. But none of these Popes, except Pio Nono for a few years, was a risoner," confined to a "palace and a garden," as Leo XIII has been since February, They could all leave the Vatican for superb villa overhanging the Alban lake. wellnigh 2,000 feet above sea level. Change of air and change of scene were open to

But Leo XIII has never stirred beyond

that Mons Vaticanus, which retains the

None of them, moreover, in their ninetieth ning mate, one of the other vessels, came inflamed cystold tumor of a quarter of a century's standing, and all this amid the cares of a spiritual empire infinitely greater in number and complexity than the busiest of them ever knew. Of course, in the present case, the "personal equation" counts Leo XIII comes of the ancient stock of the Peccis, mountaineers of the Latian and Neapolitan frontier. From his youth up an indefatigable scholar, he relieved the seclusion of the study with open-air exercise, and during the many years he was archbishop of Perugia indulged in field sports, mainly with his gun Then, again, he was happily gifted with the "mens aequa" of his favorite poet, conducing to that even flow of the circulation which is marked by the "pulse of longev-Over and above this constitutional characteristic he has always had the will to live, which, in the physical sphere, is the counterpart of what the greatest of American psychologists has in the religious life called the "will to believe." This effort of volition, conscious or unconscious, is quite compatible, as in Leo's case, with absolute courage in face of death. Indeed, before and after the operation ontiff's cheerfulness almost arose to gayety, expressing itself in pleasant saldoubly pleasant for his to hear. It may or may not be truly stated that he congratulated himself, as a hopeful element in the prognosis, on his "having outh on his side." But he certainly spoke and acted as if he had—as if, indeed, he fully shared Prof. Mazzoni's belief that after the operation he had at least as many years in store as would suffice to falsify the words whispered into his ear on coroexample adds another to the many instances of patriarchal years attained by hard-working men, professional and other, in whom

nation: "Non videbis annos Petri." 'mind and soul according well," with a physique unbroken by excess and braced by manly exercise, have resulted in that "old immortalized by Wordsworth as "beautiful and free." That poet himself and his official successor, Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Wellington and Emperor William I are typical examples of that serene "sunset o which, succeeding its "fitful fever,"

#### shed so rich an afterglow on their decline. NOT WELL MANAGED.

The Fourth of July Dinner of Americans in London-Choate's Speech.

London Special. The Fourth of July dinner of the Amer ican Society of London lost much of the effect it might have had through uninformed management. Its promoters worked hard and were inspired by the best motives and the most generous hospitality, but they completely failed to appreciate the opportunity at their disposal Such a dinner might be the principal po-itico-social event of the London season. As a matter of fact, it passed almost unnoticed. Had they known how to go to work they could, beyond question, have se-

cured the presence of Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery or A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House, with a speech of first-class importance. As it was, they had no English guest of the first rank, and at he moment when this country is torn asunder, parliamentary seats are being imperiled elections lost by the feeling evoked by the growth of Romanism in the Established Church, they give the place of honor, after he ambassador, to Cardinal Vaughan. His Eminence, not being a politician, shocked everybody by his allusion to "the great despotic power looming in the north. Ambassador Choate spoke with greater | the fight. They must have lost somewhere

warmth upon the Anglo-American relations | near 800 men that morning. Before we got han I have ever heard from official lips. "When you have said 'God save the Queen and God save the President of the United " he declared, "you have the complete diplomatic outfit for an ambassador of the United States at the court of St.

most eloquent and worthy of his distinguished position than he has made in this country. His previous speeches have been severely criticised by the American press, and privately here. The promoters of the banquet failed to invite reporters of the chief London papers, and, therefore, no complete report of this speech was printed. This ommission is also greatly to be re-

Mark Twa'n's speech provoked much aughter, bu and not arouse so much amusement as the of the Hon. G. W. Miller, who said that it the recording angel asked him what he should write, "I should say to the recording angel, 'Dip your pen in eternal light and set down certain views of the speaker about George Washington and the | tional exhibit that will be shown at Paris by

## A Perplexing Problem.

R. M. Field, in Chicago Post. Those of us who are Christian Endeav orers find ourselves confronted by a serious and perplexing problem. As Brother Paden very properly asked at the Detroit conference yesterday: "What are we going to do about unseating Representative Roberts, polygamy's member of Congress from A few months ago we should have responded promptly: "Mob him!" But, unfortunately, we have taken upon ourselves new responsibilities in our great empire which we cannot shirk. We must not forget that we have now annexed and must provide for the Sultan of Sulu, his harem and his heirs and assigns forever, of whom Mr. Roberts stands as the natural representative. In point of fact the Sultan is not as yet of- ent decade, will give Germany the blue ficially represented in Washington, but this is merely a question of time. Morally he is our brother and fellow-citizen and fully entitled to all privileges which we have been assured are not to be withdrawn through reason of his religion. While we may sympathize with Brother Paden to a degree. is not for us to ignore the claims of the Sultan and his family, now brothers and sisters in our happy empire, of whom the poet "O let me rest in languorous repose

Where spicy breeze from tropic gardens With houris, Maud and Fatima and Lulu Those dark-eyed girls of Paradise and Sulu.

#### The Law's Delays. Philadelphia Press.

Ex-President Harrison has expressed some disappointment over the prospect of old-time curiosities are being sought for reaching an end within any reasonable time of the Venezuela boundary arguments now going on before the Paris tribunal From the speeches so far made on the British side the ex-President, who is one of the Venezuelan counsel, thinks that the As Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer are members of the arbitration tribunal such long absence on their part may be detrimental to the work of the Supreme

Court.

Philadelphia Times. Now that Algor practically says that Pingree is small potatoes, the latter may intimate that the former doesn't know beef

#### THE STORY RETOLD.

Battle of Manila as Described in a Speech by Captain Coghlan.

Kansas City Journal.

Here is a portion of the description of the Manila battle, given by Captain Coghlan before the Winfield Chautauqua:

"I think the idea of our going up into

the bay and close to Manila never entered

their heads. They were taken completely by surprise, and that surprise was not the least diminished after we passed in front of them the first time. We got to the lower end of our first parade in front of them, turned very sharply and went back the same way we came, only a little closer in. By that time the Spanish squadron was getting under way. They were steaming around inside, but without the slightest order. They were steaming around like a lot of chickens, some one way and some another, and we could see that they would all bunch up occasionally, get all together we had to do was to rain in on them, just turn loose and let them have it. We couldn't miss them, because a shot had no room to go without striking a ship somewhere. And when I tell you that the guns on my ship will shoot six times in and six others that could fire about twenty times a minute, you can imagine what an amount of metal we could send into those ships in fifteen or twenty minutes' time, the same. We never ceased to fire our guns except when the smoke became so thick aboard our ships that we couldn't see, then I gave the signal to cease firing and allow the smoke to blow away. Sometimes it would take ten or fifteen minutes, and that is the reason it took us so long before we could go to breakfast. Much of the time we could not fire the guns on account of the smoky powder You see some of the smallest guns we used would take from twenty-eight to thirty-two pounds of powder at each discharge.

"As we had got back near the entrance of the bay the Spansh admiral got his ship the Quirinal, and both these palaces during under way, as we call it, or slipped his the dog days for Castel Gandolfo, that cable, and came sailing down on us. As he cable, and came sailing down on us. As he came we could see the amount of punishment he had received. He came right at us and we opened on him all at once. We could see the poor vessel reel and stagger under the blows she received, turn the other that Mons Vaticanus, which retains the way, steam escaping in many places, and insalubrious character given it by Martial. we could see she was badly hit. Her runto her assistance and tried to tow her bac into a place of safety. We just sashayed up and down there in front of them, watching the fun inside, and, whenever they bunched up, raining in the shot on them. became something horriblesickening. None of our vessels were hurt at all, and we could see them inside running

about like a lot of deer, here, there and "I must say I didn't care to be very close to them, as I expected their magazines to blow up any minute. As we backed out one of the Spanish guns went off from the heat and the shot passed about five feet from the bow of my ship. I think that was the closest shot we experienced. Their dead n.en seemed to shoot a great deal btter than their live ones; and it was a funny to know that there was a ship full of dead men, lying there burning up, and their guns going off every once in a while; it made us feel queer, to say the least. And wher they came very close to us it made us fee a great deal queerer. The Petrel, the 'Little Battleship' as we named her, sent her boats to destroy or set fire to the remaining ships The men went ashore and around the end of a bastion on one of the land batteries. "They posted a signal man on top of the bastion with his flag to signal to the ships if anything went wrong. From where we

were we could see the Petrel, but not the man on shore. Soon the Petrel signaled to us for assistance, and we steamed close as we could, but before we got there they signaled again that they didn't need any assistance. Of course we were puzzled and asked what was the reason they had asked for help and then said they didn't need it. Captain Wood, of the Petrel, told us afterward that they were watching their signal man on top of the bastion, and all at once he disappeared and they saw in his place a Spanish soldier, with uniform, gun, etc., and holding the signal flag in his hand. They found out afterwards that when the boat landed and went to work the old signal man got sleepy and lay down behind the fortifications to rest and made a Spanish officer stand up there and hold the signal flag for him. I really don't believe that Spanlard would have done that two or three hours before. One of the officers who landed to burn the ships met some Spanish officers and they asked what he was doing. and when he told them he was about to burn the ships, they told him where he could find plenty of kerosene to put on the ships and that would make them burn faster. Very kind of them-very kind indeed. They helped us in many ways. Down at Corregidor the next day they sent a whole regiment of men to help us carry out the ammunition and destroy it. But we sunk it where it was of no further use to them or us either.
"I don't believe in the next twenty years you could get a man living in the Spanish navy who would stand up and fight against the American people. They had been so confident of victory that they had cleaned out their prisons for our reception. picked out my cell afterwards, but did not get to occupy it in the way they intended They had gone to work and manned their ships with double crews to take charge of the American ships after they captured them. The number of killed on their side will probably never be known-it was something appalling. I was told by one of the officers on one of their ships that she had 490 men aboard and they got 127 out of her. This is something awful. The rest were burned in her. The Castilla went down with all on board and nobody will ever know how

ship before it would explode, whereas if we had been off farther the shot would have exploded when it struck."

many she lost. They acknowledged them-

selves that they lost about 380 men in killed

and wounded over to Manila the day after

part. We could see the shot go into the

ship, explode, see the debris flying every-

where, and see men falling and running

about. We were only 1,500 yards off and 1,500

yards is no more for one of our big guns

than forty yards would be for a brech-load-

ing shotgun. We were close in, too close for

effective work, because often the velocity

of the shot would carry clear through the

was nothing but murder or

Germany Is "Hustling." Washington Special. Word reaches the State Department that

preparations for the German display at the Paris exposition in 1900 are being continued with extraordinary and systematic activity The imperial commissioner is in close work ing relation with the organized industries and it is probable that Germany will have the best classified and most complete naany foreign nation. Nothing has been or will be left to chance or the ambition of individual exhibitors. Every step, from the inception of the enterprise, has will be thought out, prepared for and executed with the exact, machinelike system that is characteristic of German administration. There will be no duplicates, no tawdry display of commonplace merchandise for advertising purposes; everything will be chosen, classified and arranged with the simple purpose of making the display an effective object lesson of the manufacturing power and versatility of the father-It is expected that Germany will be found in the front rank as to chemical products, optics and electro-technics, and that the Diesel motor, which is generally recognized as the most important contribution of science to industrial dynamics during the pres-

ribbon of the machinery section. Demand for Abolitionist Literature.

Literature. The latest craze in the old-book world is for literature relating to the abolitionist movement, and high prices have recently been paid for mere pamphlets which few months ago were thought little of. demand is growing for anything relating to slavery as it existed in the United States from the time of Wilberforce to the war o secession, the period thus covered being about the years 1789-1869. Proclamations announcing rewards for the recovery of runaway slaves, statutory enactments, books and pamphlets issued or published between the dates in question have increased enormously in value of late and will soon be difficult to procure. Strangely enough, these principally in England, and some notable

discoveries have recently been made.

Omaha Bee. What a joke it would be if the depart-nent of medicine which one school of physicians is demanding as an addition to our Cabinet offices should materialize with a Christian Scientist or an osteopathist at its

One Better.

Chicago has gone the Eastern bug business or hetter and now shows up with the kissing reler. All that Chicago requires is a " imp" in which to think.